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## BOOK REVIEWS

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*M. Tullii Ciceronis Laelius De Amicitia.* Edited with Introduction and Notes by JOHN K. LORD, Professor of Latin, Dartmouth College. Revised edition, 1898. American Book Company. Price 70 cents.

THIS little book contains 109 pages, divided as follows: title-page, introductory note, and introduction upon the life and work of Cicero, the Laelius, and the interlocutors in the dialogue, 23 pages; summary of the dialogue, 2 pages; table of abbreviations used one page, text and notes (the notes being immediately below the text on the page) 78 pages; index to the notes and to proper names five pages. The book is attractively bound in flexible covers, and its whole appearance and arrangement show a practiced hand. All long vowels are marked in both text and notes; in the marking the following errors have been noted: verum (p. 46), quā (p. 48), vim (p. 48 twice), fidēlis, cuī (p. 71), quā (p. 86), contumēlia (p. 94).

The distinguishing feature of the book is its thoroughly practical character; it is well adapted to the use of the average freshman, giving in brief compass the help he needs. At the same time there is much to elevate and broaden the ideas of the students for whom it was intended. Synonyms are carefully distinguished, references to the larger standard books of reference are given, including Nāgelsbach, and not a few references to parallel passages in Latin and English literature illumine the subject-matter. The grammatical references are to all the common American grammars including Mooney and Bennett. Specially good are the notes on Hannibal p. 52, nēfōria vōx p. 58, extinctae . . . oppressae p. 87, rūsticātiōnēs p. 103. A few notes are open to criticism; incommodo (p. 13) is not "the mildest of terms" if its use and not its derivation is considered; is it clear (p. 35) that dēcessū is an abl. of Cause? May it not express time when? In this context virtūte (p. 36) seems to be broadly used, "goodness" or "worth" rather than bravery. The note on Socrates (p. 38) is certainly misleading: "On the subject of immortality Socrates' teach-

ings were definite and consistent; on other subjects he chiefly propounded questions to puzzle others."

On p. 46, Cicero in mortui vivunt certainly means more than "that the dead are kept in remembrance by those who loved them." These are the "immortal dead who live again in minds made better by their presence" to quote George Eliot's "Choir Invisible." Long's Philistine remark as to this "vague talk" did not deserve quotation. The English "page" is not derived from paedagogus; see the Century Dictionary.

ISAAC B. BURGESS

MORGAN PARK ACADEMY

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*Oratory.* Modern American Oratory. By RALPH CURTIS RINGWALT, Professor of Oratory in Columbia University. 334 pages. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

"Modern American Oratory" is an attractive volume intended to serve as a manual for students of public speaking. It furnishes precept and illustrative matter for classes in argumentation and oral discussion, and contains abundant material for inductive studies in oratory.

The first ninety pages of the book are devoted to the theory of oratory, the remainder, to typical illustrations from the work of the most prominent public speakers of the United States in the past thirty years.

Mr. Ringwalt presents the subject of oratory under four principal divisions: (1) deliberative, the oratory of the assembly; (2) forensic, the oratory of the bar; (3) demonstrative, the oratory of display; and (4) pulpit, the oratory of the Christian Church. Each of these he treats in theory and by illustration. As an example of the deliberative type, "General Amnesty," by Carl Schurz, is taken. Forensic oratory is represented by "The Right to Trial by Jury," by Jeremiah S. Black. The several forms of demonstrative oratory are given as follows: the eulogy, "Daniel O'Connell," by Phillips; the commemorative oration. "The One Hundredth Anniversary of the Inauguration of President Washington," by Depew; the platform oration "The Leadership of Educated Men," by Curtis; and the after-dinner speech, "The New South," by Grady. Pulpit oratory finds an adequate example in "The Sepulcher in the Garden," by Henry Ward Beecher.

The orations are given in full and with copious notes.

The theory of the structure of an oration is concisely given, illus-